

# THE TIMES.

—For President—  
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1843.

Let the Whigs remember the meeting on Monday. Recollect a good start is half in the race, and as this is our first political meeting for the ensuing campaign, it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

We attended the anniversary celebration of the Odd Fellows of Booneville last week, and intended furnishing a description of the same for the Times, but our time since our return home has been so wholly occupied, that not only that subject, but several others that should have been attended to for this day's paper, have had to be laid on the table.

The "Missourian" is the title of a new paper published in St. Louis, by V. P. VAN ANTWERP, Esq. It takes the place of the "Missouri Standard," whose editor has absconded to parts unknown. As it is recommended by Col. Benton, the clique portion of the democracy are bound to give it a liberal support, but their power is nearly at an end and with their downfall the "Missourian" will be crushed. We predict for it a short but brilliant career. If Penn lets it alone it may possibly live one year, but so sure as he attacks it, its doom will be sealed in three months from the time the attack commences.

## COL. BENTON—THE REPORTER—THE MISSOURIAN.

The following letter to the democracy of Missouri is without a parallel. Will the loco foco party of this State longer say they are not told what they shall do by the great ball roller? Never was there a more dictatorial decree penned by any man than this, from Col. Benton, recommending the St. Louis "Missourian" to the support of the democracy of the State, in order to crush the Reporter, whose independent editor is not willing to bow in humble submission to any thing he may choose to dictate.

St. Louis, September 16, 1843.

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to enclose to you some subscription papers for "The Missouri Standard," the new Democratic newspaper which supersedes the "Standard." The editor is General Van Antwerp, a gentleman long known to me, and for whose talents, integrity and principles, I can vouch. He has the advantage of having been long enough in the West to be familiar with the local as well as general politics of the State, and I feel great confidence in recommending his paper as one that will do good service to the cause of Democracy.

This paper is intended to be permanent in its establishment, general in its circulation, and faithful in its conduct. The success of the Democratic cause, the protection of the policy under which the State has prospered, and the preservation of the high character which Missouri has earned, requires such a paper; and that it be established in this City, which is the great point of communication with the rest of the Union, and also the point for the general dissemination of political, commercial, and agricultural intelligence, among the people. The safety of the cause requires such a paper; and to establish and maintain it, the united exertions of the friends of the cause will be wanted. System and concert of action in obtaining subscribers, and forwarding payments, will be necessary; and to effect this the friends of the cause in every County should make the case their own. They should take charge of subscription papers, and make it a point to obtain subscribers in every Township, every Neighborhood, and every Post Office in the State. With this view I enclose you the within papers for yourself and friends, to obtain subscriptions; and as St. Louis is not a locality favorable to the support of a Democratic newspaper, the country has to be rallied upon, and the necessity for speedy action, prompt payments, and punctual remittances, must be seen by all.

Respectfully, your friend,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

The following article, from the Reporter, shows there is not much affection existing between Col. Benton and Mr. Penn, and that open hostility has now commenced.

"Lay on McDuff,  
And d—d be he, who first cries hold, enough."

## REGULATING THE SUCCESSION.

"It would appear that our distinguished Senator has been recently employed in regulating the succession—in the Standard concern. His first standard of Democracy—the famous Lynde Elliott, brother-in-law of Mr. Rives of the Globe—having absconded to parts unknown, our once-intended partner, Mr. Van Antwerp, has been prevailed on to undertake to support the "cause," which the immortal Elliott was, a short time ago, deemed peculiarly qualified to defend."

"It seems that Col. Benton has become the disseminator of the subscription papers of the Missouri Standard, on a large scale—and we understand, the franker of them also. Whether the franking privilege would justify a member of Congress to perform such service for a private citizen, is a question we are not fully prepared to decide. Some months since, the editor of the Madisonian addressed prospectuses to nearly all the Postmasters, and that was deemed improper. The proprietors of the Globe were also severely censured, some time last year, for appending a prospectus to a public document, which was extensively circulated under franks of members of Congress—on the ground that they could only frank public documents, or letters on their own business. If the position then taken in refer-

ence to the prospectuses of the extra Globe was correct, the inference would be but fair, that Col. B. is, in this instance, appealing to the public for patronage to an establishment in which he is concerned; and is, therefore, freely and lawfully using his frank. This is moreover indicated by the language of the Colonel's circular. He not only vouches for the new editor, but states that the paper is to be permanent, "general in its circulation and faithful in its conduct."

There are other points on which Col. Benton evinces quite a business-like solicitude. He most earnestly entreats his friends to take charge of subscription papers, and obtain subscribers in every township and every neighborhood. He even proposes to share the patronage of Mr. Tyler's Administration, by obtaining subscriptions in every Post-office. Then there is the urgent call he makes for "prompt payments and punctual remittances." This really looks like returning to the tripod, and entering on business again in good earnest. The political considerations are also weighty which call for liberal patronage. The "cause," the Colonel says, requires such a paper in this city, which is "the point for the general dissemination of political, commercial and agricultural intelligence among the people." Thus St. Louis is pronounced the very focus of knowledge—and yet Col. Benton says: "St. Louis is not a locality favorable to the support of a Democratic newspaper," and, therefore, "the country must be rallied upon." This is rather ambiguous, and may be regarded as disparaging both city and country. If St. Louis is the centre of intelligence—the point from which mental light radiates—and if she contains more Democrats than any county in the State, why should such a locality be deemed unfavorable to the support of a Democratic press? Can it be that the Colonel believes intellectually adverse to Democracy, and on that ground assumes the position that the Missouriian must rely on the country for support? This would be saying the "cause" flourishes where "ignorance is bliss," but cannot be upheld where men are well informed and competent to impart intelligence to others.

But, the ambiguity to which we have referred is susceptible of another, and, we think, a fairer explanation. The Colonel may be understood as informing his country friends that the Democrats of St. Louis, numerous as they are, and gallantly as they have contended for their principles—combating superior numbers at the polls, year after year, and returning to the charge at each succeeding election with increased ardor and courage—are not of the right stamp—and therefore this city "is not a locality favorable to the support of a Democratic newspaper." If this is not the meaning of the Colonel, we confess we do not understand his language.

If Mr. Van Antwerp has been long enough in the West to understand the local and general politics of this section of the Union, it is possible that others, who have been nearly ten times as long on this side of the Alleghanies, may possess equal advantages.

The permanence of the Missouriian will, we suppose, depend on the freedom with which the adherents of the "cause" it is to support, may bleed; its circulation will depend on the number of ultra willing to pay for it—but the faithfulness of its conduct need not be doubted, as its editor is to promulgate the principles of "distinguished supporters," without subjecting his own to the test of public scrutiny.

But the cry of danger is raised; we were about to say, in supplicating tones. Col. Benton says "the safety of the 'cause' requires such a paper," as the Missouriian is intended to be. Aye, and that it "be established in this City—so unfavorable to the support of a Democratic newspaper!" Are we so soon saluted with the exclamation:—"Help me, Cassius, or I sink!" We are blind, by the way, to the danger to which the patriotic Colonel refers. In less than two years, in several fair fights, with the Reporter as an organ, the Democrats of St. Louis have vanquished the Whigs, and can do it again. Who, then, is afraid? Why prate of danger? Why assert that the "cause" is in peril? Really, we never felt more secure, even when successfully battling for the Hero of the Hermitage, before Col. Benton rallied under his banner.

Danger, indeed! We assert that the real Democracy of Missouri have nothing to fear, except it be from the wild and mad movements and schemes of those who, having made politics a trade, are resolved to rule or ruin. There are a few such men in our ranks, and the time has come for the reflecting liberal Democrats to check them in their impolitic career; to confine them to the old landmarks of the party, and the support of well defined principles—and prevent them from drawing well meaning brethren after them, in a crusade alike ultra and anti-Democratic.

The principles avowed and cherished by Jefferson, Jackson and Van Buren, have been firmly defended by the liberal democrats of St. Louis, and the Reporter. If those principles constitute the "cause," it is perfectly safe. But, if the "cause" is confined to the advocacy of bills of pains and penalties, opposition to distorting the State for the election of Congressmen; hostility to equal representation, and adherence to a self-constituted and arbitrary Clique, then it is in peril—imminent peril. Indeed, nothing can save it. Franked circulars, insinuating that the St. Louis Democrats and the Reporter are not to be trusted, and that those who favor the district system, oppose tyrannical and unconstitutional legislation, contend for equal representation, or prefer Col. Johnson or Mr. Calhoun, are not sustaining Democratic principles, will only widen the breach originally made by arbitrary and reckless men.

It was hoped that Col. Benton would have avoided all interference with the local affairs of the State, which he occasionally visits and partially represents in the U. S. Senate; that he would have proved sufficiently discreet to avoid shouldering the sins of a Clique, now odious and prostrate; but it seems that, by the force of habit, or of obligations he could not disregard, that cabal have now full command of his influence, and are constraining him to do battle in their service. His gallantry must, however, prove unavailing in such a contest. The measures of the Clique have become as abhorrent as its trickery and wire pulling, and the identification of Col. Benton with it, will not save it from annihilation.

Our duty has been obvious. It was to save the party from the disgrace and fatal consequences which would have followed the passage of Huston's currency bills—from taking ground against distorting the State; and from opposing, what few of the most thoroughgoing Hamiltonian Federalists would dare to oppose—equal representation. It must hereafter be conceded that Col. Benton has been dragged into the service of the Clique; or, that he has always been its concealed head, and felt bound, when he saw it sinking, to throw himself in the fore-front, and fight for those who had so long, in the capacity of an intriguing and arbitrary cabal, yielded implicit obedience to his behests.

We must not be understood as objecting to the Colonel's endorsement of the Missouriian. It would be silly to do so, immediately after his manifestations of regard for, and recommendations of, the famous Lynde Elliott—who was brought to Missouri to serve as the standard bearer of the *real*, and to save the "cause," which the Col. supposes to be in danger. The protest the public have put upon Elliott will probably tend to discredit the more recent endorsement of the standard bearer from Iowa.

In our own case, an endorser is wholly unnecessary. We are about as well known as Col. Benton, and have labored quite as long and faithfully in support of Democratic principles. His separate endorsement would therefore be of no advantage to us—and, if he were, in connection with the Clique, to vouch for us, we should probably be generally suspected and materially injured."

MARSHAL BERTRAND.—The St. Louis Reporter says: "This favorite officer of Napoleon, now on a visit to this city, shared in a marked degree the confidence and affection of the Great Captain of the age. He was with Napoleon in many of his most celebrated battles, and contributed towards the achievement of some of the most brilliant victories of modern times. During every period of the Emperor's career, in the days of his unrivaled renown and in his exile, Marshal Bertrand remained with him, as ready to share his adversities as to participate in his glory. At New Orleans he met many a veteran who called vividly to his remembrance the stirring scenes of Saragossa, Badajoz and Fontenoy, and in St. Louis he will have the pleasure of seeing at least a few of those who, with him, fought gallantly under Napoleon in days gone by. To Marshal Bertrand belonged the honor of closing the eyes of the Emperor, whom he never deserted until death ended the career of his beloved commander. But few men living performed a more important part in the great revolutionary drama which Europe has witnessed within the last half century, and no one has passed through its trying scenes with more honor to himself, and more faithfully to the cause he espoused, than Marshal B."

We understand from good authority that the negro belonging to Mr. Carson, who some time since broke into the dwelling house of Mr. W. C. Boon, and afterwards ran away, was taken, brought back and set at liberty, without being punished in any manner for his rascality. If a white man had committed the same offence he would have been sent to the penitentiary for his villany. Punishment properly administered would have a tendency to check him from committing depredations of the kind in future.

Gov. Reynolds' organ, the Jefferson Inquirer, speaking of Col. Benton's letter to the Clique, says:

"The letter of the Committee and Col. Benton's reply embrace some of the most important political questions of the day.—The political opinions of this distinguished Statesman remain unchanged."

The two great "Tommys" of this State understand the principle of "tickle me and I'll tickle you" and the people are beginning to understand it too.

The Athens (Tenn.) Courier proposes to drop [do you hear that, Clique?] Mr. Van Buren and take up Gen. Cass "as the most available" Loco Foco candidate for the Presidency. The editor thus discourages about Mr. Van Buren:

We have supported Mr. Van Buren with ardent zeal, untiring energy, and unyielding fidelity from the first moment that he was the candidate of the Democratic party. The difficulty of carrying his weight was felt at the first step, and increased to the end; but with a noble spirit of forbearance and patriotism the party erected itself to the burthen, and marched manfully through the conflict. For Mr. Van Buren in that contest, as now, we had and have the same friendly feelings that we cherish for all our distinguished leaders, no less no more!

The idea that the Democratic party are under obligations to any man to run him for twelve long years is wild, preposterous, despotism, and anti-Republican—violative of the claims of all, and destructive of the first principles of free Government. To Mr. Van Buren we desire a peaceful repose in the enjoyment of his ample fortune, and that he may pass through life full of years, as he has been full of honor, and with the first reputation of a patriotic statesman, and dignified gentleman. But we think his day and time as an actor has passed, and the urgent pressure of his pretensions now, to embrace a period of twelve years to the exclusion of many others, his equals in service, in talents, in character, and in experience, is the chief cause of the difficulties which prevail in the Democratic party.—Common justice, common sense, above all the sense of the people, is against it.

The Whigs of Connecticut will hold a State Convention at New Haven on Wednesday, the 8th day of November, for the purpose of nominating State officers, and for the selection of Six Delegates to the National Presidential Convention, to be held at Baltimore in May next.

Henry Arnold a soldier of the Revolution, died in Washington, Pa., on the 26th ult., in the 99th year of his age. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Paoli; at which latter place, serving in the capacity of a drum major, his drum was shattered to pieces by a cannon or musket ball, while suspended over his back.

## DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

We publish below the act of the last Legislature dividing the State into Districts for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. It is upon the basis of this law that the Whigs propose to act, in the selection of Delegates to the Whig National Convention, at Baltimore, in May next. Each district, as thus laid out, will choose a Delegate to the Convention. The Whigs in two of the Districts are already moving upon the subject, and we see no reason to doubt that Missouri will be represented by seven able, thorough-going Whigs in the National Convention.

It will be for the People to determine, whether it will be most advisable to await the action of a State Convention, next Spring, for the selection of Electors of President and Vice President; or, whether this power shall be conferred upon the District Conventions. The Lexington Express favors a State Convention. The Boon's Lick Times argues that the duty can be performed by the District Conventions, and time, and expense of a State assembly, be thus saved. Our preference is for the latter mode, but we are indifferent about it—and leave it to the decision of others, whose convenience in the matter ought to be consulted. All we are solicitous about is, that able, zealous, industrious and unflinching Whigs may be selected in each District—men who will labor for the cause from the day of their appointment until the election is closed.—[St. Louis New Era.]

## Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Mo., Sept. 18, 1843.

The Duplicate United States' Court is still in session here. The Grand Jury found indictments against six persons for the murder of Chaves, four of whom are in custody and two have never been taken. They have also indicted several persons for larceny of the goods of Chaves, most of whom are here in custody. An indictment was also preferred against Abraham Shaffer, clerk of Clay county, for knowing of the larceny committed by M'Daniel, and failing to give information thereof. The evidence against him is slight, and as he has always sustained a high character, it will probably be a failure. A demurrer was offered to one of the indictments as soon as the Grand Jury adjourned, and the court intimated a determination to sustain the demurrer; whereupon the District Attorney asked and obtained a new Grand Jury, and all the indictments were found anew, in a different form. The trial of Dr. Prefontaine, for larceny, is in progress. Watson, who was charged with participating in the Treasury Note robbery, was discharged for want of evidence. Conrad, who was indicted for perverting money from the Post Office at Jefferson City, died in jail a few weeks ago. These trials will occupy much time, and may possibly cause a failure of the United States' Circuit Court at St. Louis in October. A petition is afloat to remove the U. S. Circuit Court from St. Louis to Jefferson City. This is upon the principle of removing the court from the place where the business is to where it is not. Centralism has immense influence.

In Bankruptcy, after a hard trial, James Sprigg, of the firm of Conn, Sprigg & Green, gained the verdict of the jury and obtained a final discharge. The jury in Conn's case are still hanging, and Green is yet for trial. The appointment of your Circuit Attorney still hangs in doubt, as also the appointment of a Circuit Attorney in Platte circuit, to supply the place of Peter Barnett, who went to Oregon. It is rumored that the Governor is trying to keep an aspirant in each county of the circuit on his political good behaviour, by the prospect of obtaining the office.

The proprietors of the penitentiary have raised the walls seven feet higher; have erected a brick store-house outside the walls, and a brick hemp factory, and other buildings, inside the walls. They are making a considerable quantity of rope and bagging. Many of the convicts look as if their health was bad. All the convicts who escaped have been re-taken except eleven; that number are still at large.

A meeting was held here two weeks ago to send delegates to a convention at Warsaw, to take into consideration the most expedient mode of procuring the improvement of the Osage River. Would it not be well to send delegates to this convention from St. Louis city and county?

There are a number of persons here from different parts of the State, and from them we learn a little political gossip. The central influence is exerting its energies most powerfully to drag the Democratic party into a State Convention, in order that they may parcel out among the members of the clique all the offices of the State. The object is to have a packed State Convention, in which a few central counties will be fully represented, and in which the distant and extreme counties of the State will be unrepresented; and thus to sustain the domineering influence that has heretofore ruled the elections and appointments of this State. It was by such influence as this that Harrison and Jameson were nominated in Calhoun; Edwards in Cole, Reynolds in Howard, Marmaduke in Saline, and Miller in Cooper; and by which prominent men in the North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West, have been excluded from nomination. Another object of the leaders is to suppress and strangle the strong feeling that exists in many parts of the State in favor of Col. Johnson, and to compel the free democracy to swallow Van Buren whether they are willing to do so or not. The great mass of voters in the South-West, in Clay and Jackson counties, in the Platte country, and in the Salt River country, go for Johnson in preference to Van Buren; and many persons

express the opinion that a large majority of the Democratic voters of the State are in favor of Johnson; but the central leaders prefer Van Buren, and if they can pack a State Convention on their plan, the Johnson men will stand no chance. If the people act they will take Johnson; if the party leaders can contrive to substitute their own will for that of the people, Van Buren will be selected. The convention is intended to drown the true voice of the people, in relation to the Presidential candidate, and to divide the State offices among the central aspirants and those politicians in the extremes of the State who are known to be subservient to the central dictation. The caucus system is intended to establish and fasten on the State a despotic central control, that will enable them to pass their famous currency bills and other ultra party measures. The doctrines sought to be fastened on the State are shadowed forth in the late letter of the Fayette clique to Col. Benton, and his reply thereto. Those who are opposed to caucus dictation; those who are opposed to central control; those who are not in favor of the currency bills, and those who are in favor of Col. Johnson, and will not yield their opinions to the central power, will be proscribed and denounced. The central clique have been writing many letters to their strikers in various parts of the State, and giving orders in relation to proceedings in county meetings, and much pains are taken to fabricate an artificial public opinion that will be favorable to Van Buren and a caucus. Another favorite object with the central influence is to put down old Shad Penn, because he is not sufficiently subservient.

NEW WHIG PAPER.—Mr. Towers, of Washington city, proposes to commence, next November, the publication of a new daily Whig paper, at Washington, to be called the National Standard. The editors of the National Intelligencer endorse Mr. T. as a sound Whig, a good citizen, and excellent practical printer, and well qualified for the undertaking.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Burnham, of Boston, coughed up a half grown frog the other day, which hopped about a little and then turned upon its back and died.

A writer in the "Pilot" over the signature of a "Democrat," speaking of some handbills for the call of a democratic meeting, says:

"Those notices would have been prepared some time since, had there been a democratic paper in our town, nor could we get them published until a young gentleman in town prepared them in the Boon's Lick Democrat office."

The above paragraph contains about as wilful a lie as ever emanated from the pen of a loco-foco. It states they could not get them published until a young gentleman in town prepared them in the Boon's Lick Democrat office," thereby intimating that we had refused to print them. We would willingly have printed them had we been requested so to do.

We notice a publication in the Pilot of Thursday, from the tail end of the Clique, explaining how the invitation to Col. Benton to accept of a public dinner happened to be omitted in the letter addressed him. We were induced to believe at the time that Col. Benton wrote both letters, and now we are satisfied of the fact. Col. Benton prepared the letters to suit his notion, and in transcribing the committee's letter, this "cub lawyer," as is usual with everything he undertakes, botched it, which accounts for the very awkward mistake occurring in the correspondence.

THE LAST LOOK.—There is a feeling that resembles death in the last glance that we are ever to bestow on a loved object. The girl that you have treasured up in your secret heart, as she passes by on her wedding day, it may be happy and blissful, lifts up her own light heart and leaves in that look darkness and desolation to you forever.

A WIFE.—Dr. Franklin recommends a young man in the choice of a wife, to select her from a bunch, giving as his reason, that when there are many daughters they improve each other, and from emulation, acquire more accomplishments, and know more and do more than a single child, spoiled by paternal fondness. This is a comfort to people blessed with large families.

ATTENTION.—The following are the days for the different regimental parades in Howard County:

The 10th Regiment will parade at Fayette on next Saturday.

On the following Monday the extra battalion will parade at Glasgow.

On Saturday the 14th inst., the 14th Regiment will parade at New Franklin.

All those wishing to save their fines had better be in attendance, armed and equipped, as the law directs.

VERY ANCIENT BUT VERY GOOD.—We remember being once at a conference meeting in Yankee land, says a Southern Editor; when one of the deacons came round asking people if they wanted salvation. Near us sat a butcher's boy, 19 years old, about as amenable as a lamb in his hands would have been to mercy.

"Do you want salvation," said the deacon, looking into his brutal face.

"No darn you—I want Sal Skinner, and the sexton won't let me take her out till meeting's over."

## MRS. GENERAL PIKE.

We have been favored with the perusal of an interesting letter from Major Amos Holton, of this city, to Col. Thomas H. Benton, and permitted to extract the following passage having reference to the widow of the late gallant and lamented Gen. Zebulon Pike.—Ohio Intelligencer.

"I had been misinformed, in regard to Mrs. Pike being deceased. I attended the Oregon Convention, held in Cincinnati on the 3d, 4th, and 5th ult., and learned there from Col. Taylor, Post Master, and son-in-law of the late President Harrison, that Mrs. Pike was still alive, and resided about eighteen miles below Cincinnati, on the Kentucky side of the river. I went down to see her—and had a most interesting interview—not having seen each other since 1812, at Plattsburgh, N. Y., as alluded to in my article. She had had, by Gen. Pike, three daughters and one son. One daughter only, the oldest, having grown to maturity, was married to Symmes Harrison, son of Gen. Harrison, who died at Vincennes, Ia. twelve years ago. His wife, daughter of Mrs. Pike, died six years since, leaving a half dozen children, a burthen for Mrs. Pike to support, who is not in affluent circumstances. Mrs. P. informed me, that she had been allowed, by act of Congress, half pay of her deceased husband, for four or five years; but it had been withheld, after that time, and she did not know the reasons why. How strange—that the widow of such a high-minded and gallant hero, who sacrificed his life in the service of his country, should be doomed to pine in poverty and want, under such a Government as ours! Mrs. P. is an intelligent and accomplished lady—but lives in almost total seclusion—not mingling in society in any degree; and seeing company but seldom and casually. She has not visited her friends, in Cincinnati, for the last eighteen or twenty years; spends most of the time alone—mourning, or brooding over the memory—the fondly cherished idea—of her dear departed husband. I obtained some interesting facts from her, in relation to him. I went into Indiana, a few miles back of Lawrenceburg, to see the only surviving brother, and the only surviving sister of the late Gen. Pike. They reside in the same neighborhood. Of them I obtained some more facts. The brother lives on the small farm, where Lieut. Col. Pike, the father of Gen. Pike, died in 1832, and is in comfortable, but humble circumstances. So, also, the sister.

"Is not the case of Mrs. Pike, sir, worthy of the attentive and kind consideration of Congress? Other nations erect cenotaphs, monuments and mausoleums, in grateful commemoration of the patriotic brave, who fall in their service—generously bestow fortunes upon their families, always; and sometimes, confer titles of nobility upon their descendants, with suitable estates to support the dignity of the stations, to which they have been elevated. The contrast: Gen. Pike fell, in accomplishing one of the most glorious achievements of the last war: His bones now slumber in obscurity, on the shore of Lake Ontario, and no monumental inscription indicates their final resting place; no stone has risen, to mark the sacred spot, or tell the passing traveller of the hallowed dust on which he treads; and his forlorn widow, and orphan grand children, are now neglected by that government, for which he so nobly lost his life, and are left in straightened and embarrassed circumstances, to struggle with adverse fate, as best they can! Is not this an instance of national injustice and ingratitude, which calls loudly for redress? And who so suitable to bring forward the proper measure of relief in Congress, as yourself? You, sir, shared in the dangers of the hostile field, in the same glorious war; and know, by experience, the ennobling—the elevated—the dauntless feeling, which inspires the brave man, on such occasions, and nerves his arm for battle; which electrifies the soul of the patriot, and lifts it above all selfish, or sordid views, or motives—stiles all apprehensions of fear, and steels him with a determination, that impels to action, resolved to conquer or die for his country: And you cannot but know, and feel, too, the weighty obligations, due from the government to the gallant spirit, who falls in so noble a cause—and to his bereaved family and descendants. If such circumstances are calculated to excite the warmest sympathy of every feeling and generous heart—what must be the emotions that thrill the bosom of the magnanimous brother soldier, at their contemplation! I indulge the sanguine hope, that some just and adequate action, by the government, may be had on the subject, at the next session of Congress."

A GOOD MATCH.—"How has your daughter married, Mrs. Simpkins? pretty well I hope."

"Very well, I thank you, Mrs. Tompkins. Her husband wears a ruffle on his shirt, a long tailed coat, leads the singing at church, and expects to be made a captain in the militia."

Why is a cow's tail like a swan's bosom? Because it grows down.

It is rumored that Col. Gardner has been appointed to the Auditorship, made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Whitlesey.

Ex-Governors Lucas and Vance have been nominated as candidates for Congress in their respective districts in Ohio.

We were amused with a remark we heard in the street the other night. "Hallo, Bill!" said a fellow to one of his tipsy companions who was standing against a post, "is that your post?" "Not exactly," said the tipsy one, "but I have a lean upon it."

A man named James Jobson has been indicted in Ohio for marrying three different wives—all of them widows—in 18 months.